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10/715,983	11/18/2003	Eliezer Levy	200301701-2	4901
7590 05/22/2006			EXAMINER	
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY			CALDWELL, MICHAEL J	
Intellectual Property Administration P.O. Box 272400 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2129	Dienomber

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/18/2003.

6) Other: __

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DETAILED ACTION

- This office action is responsive to application 10/715983 filed November 7th,
 which claims priority as continuation to parent application 09/823337, filed March
 Claims 1-9 have been examined.
- 2. The Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) submitted on November 18th, 2003 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. 1.97. Accordingly, the IDS is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

As described through the claims outlined below, the claimed invention does not physically transform an article or physical object to a different state or thing; therefore to be eligible for patent protection, the claimed invention as a whole must accomplish a practical application. That is, it must produce a "useful, concrete and tangible result." State Street, 149 F.3d at 1373-74, 47 USPQ2d at 1601-02. The purpose of this requirement is to limit patent protection to inventions that possess a certain level of "real world" value, as opposed to subject matter that represents nothing more than an idea or concept. The Supreme Court has specifically identified three categories of nonstatutory subject matter: laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. These are not categories of invention. See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 175, 209 USPQ 1 (1981). However when an abstract idea is reduced to a practical application, the abstract idea

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no longer stands alone if the practical application of the abstract idea produces a useful, concrete and tangible result. This then satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101. [See State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group. Inc., 47 USPQ2d 1596, 1601-02 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Alappat., 31 USPQ 2d 1545, 1558 (Fed. Cir. 1994)]

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The functions of the system of claim 1, namely joining a first and second trigger tree and a respective operator tree via a flow operator and interconnecting an ordered union operator between the second trigger tree and its flow operator, does not result in any post-solution activity that is of real world result, therefore is considered an abstract manipulation of data, which is not tangible, patent-eligible subject matter. It is not clear within the claims how joining and interconnecting trees will produce any outcome. If this invention were to be directed towards storing this information for further use by a computer, which in turn produces a useful, real-world result, or directed towards displaying this information to a human operator, for example, the invention would contain tangible embodiments that would overcome such a 35 U.S.C. §101 patentability rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

⁽b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chen et al. (US Patent 6,374,236, herein referred to as Chen). Examiner suggests applicant review the entire teaching of Chen, as its entire teachings have been relied upon.

When referring to a column and line number of the reference, the following nomenclature is used: CX, LY-Z representing column X, lines Y-Z.

Regarding claim 6

6. A method (abstract), comprising:

executing a first type of triggers (C 6, L 6-14, where there are AFTER, BEFORE and INSTEAD OF types of triggers) in parallel with each other (C 2, L 12-23, also C 2, L 56-64);

pipelining the first type of triggers with an activating statement (C 2, L 12-23, as well as C 9, L 37-60 where pipelining is achieved through the use of the spool file, allowing all executing triggers and triggering actions access to the data on which they operate); and

executing a second type of triggers in parallel with each other and subsequent to the activating statement (C 6, L 6-14, where there are AFTER, BEFORE and INSTEAD OF types of triggers, AFTER-type triggers operating subsequent to the activating statement).

Regarding claim 7

7. The method of claim 6 further comprising creating a temporary table, wherein the temporary table comprises rows of a input table that are affected by the activating

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statement (C 2, L 12-23, as well as C 9, L 37-60 where Chen discusses the spool as a temporary table)

Regarding claim 8

8. The method of claim 7 further comprising providing the rows of the temporary table as input to the first type of triggers (C 8, L 63 through C 9, L 2; "...only the necessary rows 304 may need to be accessed by the triggered actions").

Regarding claim 9

9. The method of claim 6 further comprising: forming a plurality of execution plans associated with executing the first type of triggers (C 9, L 9-17 where it states "...generate more efficient execution plans for the triggering events and triggered actions..."), pipelining the first type of triggers with the activating statement (C 2, L 12-23, as well as C 9, L 37-60 where pipelining is achieved through the use of the spool file, allowing all executing triggers and triggering actions access to the data on which they operate); and executing the second type of triggers (C 6, L 6-14); and evaluating the plans in terms of a performance metric (in creating a plurality of plans which are capable of resulting in faster execution of trigger events and actions, the performance metric of the selected plan, specifically cost of operation, as well as others which weren't selected must inherently be known, as is the general purpose and use of query optimizers and execution plans)

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Citation of Pertinent References

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. It is suggested applicant review the teachings of these references to gain an understanding of the state of the art at the time of applicant's invention.

- US 5864842 Optimization of SQL queries using hash star join operations

 Pederson; Donald Raymond et al.
- US 5873075 Synchronization of SQL actions in a relational database system Cochrane; Roberta Jo et al.
- US 5884299 Optimization of SQL queries involving aggregate expressions... Ramesh; Bhashyam et al.
- US 6014655 Method of retrieving database Fujiwara; Shinji et al.
- EP 1111516 Method and apparatus for parallel execution of trigger actions Kabra, Navin et al.
- US 6374236 Parallel optimized triggers in parallel processing database systems

 Chen; James et al.
- US 6405212 Database system event triggers
 Samu; Sriram et al.

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Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Caldwell whose telephone number is (571) 272-1942. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 10:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Vincent can be reached on (571) 272-3080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Caldwell

Examiner

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UPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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